



Community Information Report

Police Transparency



Maplewood Public Safety

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Beginning in 2017, the Maplewood Police Department studied enforcement action taken by its officers. The agency wanted to understand how enforcement action is applied and make the information readily accessible to the community. The agency is interested in identifying trends related to race and gender regarding discretionary and non-discretionary enforcement. For this report, non-discretionary enforcement is when an officer responds to a call where a victim is present and intends to pursue charges or there is a requirement (whether by law or a department general order) for the officer to take action. Discretionary enforcement is when the officer can exercise discretion in enforcement actions, such as traffic stops. This is done to ensure officers' actions are consistent with community expectations while providing an understanding of what officers encounter.

Department Overview

The Maplewood Police Department is led by Chief Scott Nadeau. It has a current authorized strength of 56 sworn law enforcement officers, five full-time non-sworn support staff, and five casual part-time Community Service Officers that serve the City's diverse policing needs. The police department is a full-service agency made up of three separate divisions, each with its responsibilities. The Patrol Division is led by Commander Shortreed and consists of two lieutenants, six sergeants, 33 officers, and a community engagement officer. The Investigation Division is led by Sergeant Steiner and consists of four detectives, a school resource officer, a violent crime enforcement task force detective and an auto theft detective. The Support Services Division is led by Lieutenant Helle and encompasses records, property and evidence management, and crime analysis.

2020 saw several new and unprecedented challenges not previously encountered by our community. As a result of the pandemic, many of our proactive units were reassigned to ensure prompt quality services from our patrol and investigative divisions. Most notable was the reassignment of our street crimes unit and participation in collaborative traffic safety initiatives. With changing community priorities and ensuring emergency responders' safety, proactive police activity was significantly reduced.

In 2020, the Maplewood Police Department handled 33,917 incidents¹, ranging from minor crimes and citizen assists in federal narcotics trafficking cases and aggravated assaults. All of this is done in support of the department's mission statement; "The Maplewood Police Department, in partnership with its citizens, will work to solve problems relating to crime and the fear of crime, with an emphasis on meeting community needs."

Below is the preliminary reporting for crimes that occurred in 2020. The sharp decrease in thefts is a result of a policy change related to shoplifting. This policy change drastically decreased the number of shoplifting cases that officers were dispatched to or took action on.

¹ Inhouse record search of total incidents conducted on 1/1/2021

Offense	2020	2019
Robbery	39	32
Burglary	298	275
Thefts	600	1094
Motor Vehicle Theft	265	189
Arson	9	6
Fraud & Forgery	375	396
Criminal Damage	861	550
Theft from Auto	819	592
Forcible Rape	7	14
Aggravated assault	86	108
Narcotics	128	158

Mental Health

In 2020, the Maplewood Police Department responded to 720 emergency calls with mental health as the primary issue. Officers responded to 422 calls for a person in crisis² and 51 calls for suicides in progress³. These calls represented 9.8% of all 9-1-1 calls to which officers responded. Despite the pandemic, the City of Maplewood's Mental Health Outreach Team (MHOT) remained extremely busy in the community. Throughout 2020, Mayor Abram's worked with the MHOT team to form a partnership with Ramsey County, leading to a full-time dedicated social worker working with MHOT. The new position is expected to be filled in the first quarter of 2021, being paid for by a state grant administered through Ramsey County. This will be an outstanding addition to the public safety team and provide additional dedicated resources to our community.

Police Use of Force

In 2020 the Maplewood police department handled 33,917 incidents. Through those incidents, 1,013 people were arrested⁴. Officers used force 15 times in 2020 compared to 2019 when the Maplewood Police Department had 35,466 incidents and used force 22 times.

Force was used on males 12 times and on females 3 times. The average age for males who had force used against them was 33 years old, and females' average age was 24 years old. This was the same average age from the year prior. In 2020 Maplewood police officers did not use or attempt to use lethal force. Officers were dispatched to the scene where force was used in 14 out of 15 incidents.

Internal Investigations

For the first time in the agency's history, the Maplewood Police Department is making public all internal investigations. The Maplewood Police Department is committed to meeting and exceeding community expectations. After the civil unrest surrounding an in-custody death in the City of Minneapolis, the Maplewood Police Department heard from the community that more transparency regarding internal

² Inhouse record search of incidnet code PIC/EDP conducted on 1/1/20201

³ Inhouse record search of incidnet code SIP conducted on 1/1/20201

⁴ Inhouse records search of both adult and juvenile arrests for 2020 conducted on 1/8/2021

investigations was important. To meet this community expectation, the Maplewood Police Department is making public all internal investigations. Although most investigations are not covered as public information, our agency feels a duty to report these incidents. In this report, you will learn what constitutes misconduct, how complaints are handled, an overview of each investigation, and its disposition.

Enforcement

The agency found some differences in the racial makeup of discretionary and non-discretionary arrests in adults. However, when arrests were discretionary, officers' arrests more closely mirror the community makeup that was previously identified in past reports. This indicates officers are equitable in their enforcement and aware of unconscious bias. Once the 2020 census data becomes available, we will be comparing it to our community. It is estimated that 7-9% of Black Americans were not counted in the 2010 census, and the census has previously struggled with accurate counting of low-income and homeless populations⁵⁶.

Traffic enforcement was found to be very consistent across driver demographics. Regardless of the driver's race, all drivers were stopped at similar rates based on reasons for the stop. Men, regardless of race, continue to be stopped at higher rates than female drivers. According to the IIHS, men typically drive more miles than women. They more often engage in risky driving practices, including not using safety belts, driving while impaired by alcohol, and speeding.⁷

Conclusion

We continue to see when officers have discretion; their adult arrest trends tend to mirror the population closely. However, the Maplewood police department has found a continuing trend regarding Black juveniles and their arrest rates compared to other juvenile demographics. Black juveniles were over-represented in non-discretionary arrests. This is addressed more in-depth in the arrest data.

⁵ Will You Count? African Americans In The 2020 Census. (2020, January 02). Retrieved January 11, 2021, from <https://censuscounts.org/whats-at-stake/will-you-count-african-americans-in-the-2020-census/>

⁶ How the US census misses people of color – and why it's so harmful. (2020, February 27). Retrieved January 11, 2021, from <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/datablog/2020/feb/27/2020-us-census-black-people-mistakes-count>

⁷ Fatality Facts 2018: Gender. (n.d.). Retrieved January 11, 2021, from <https://www.iihs.org/topics/fatality-statistics/detail/gender>

Introduction

The 2020 Community Information Report is a direct continuation of previous publications related to transparency. All previous transparency reports are published on the Maplewood Public Safety website for community members.

Each year the report has unique focuses based on community needs and expectations. Local and national events regularly bring to the forefront new questions about our agency and law-enforcement as a whole. As a community-centered organization, we want to meet these new and changing questions in the most transparent way possible.

The 2017 report was the first time a law enforcement agency broke out the difference between discretionary and non-discretionary arrests. The information was further broken down by race, gender, age, and ethnicity. Furthermore, the agency examined the racial makeup of the community to identify disproportionalities.

Portions of the 2018 report focused on suspects and victims of violent crime. The report looked at the victims of crimes associated with robberies and assaults. White males were the most victimized in robberies, while White females had the oldest median age. When looking at assaults, the suspect and victim were of the same race in 59.5% of all assault reports. It is essential to understand the assaults studied were non-domestic.

In the 2019 report, the agency had a focus on the locations of calls. In 2019 commercial properties and multi-housing complexes were found to use a disproportional amount of police resources while single-family homes used relatively few resources. The report also showed the mental health crisis is a significant law enforcement concern. Mental health-related calls accounted for over eight percent of 9-1-1 police responses.

In 2020 the Maplewood Police Department handled 33,917 incidents. Of the total incidents, 7,345 were 9-1-1 calls, with 9.8% of those being primarily mental health-related. Mental health-related calls saw a two-percent increase from 2019, which may be attributed to the social distancing orders that spanned much of the year.

Purpose of Report

The Maplewood Police Department is committed to transparency in all aspects of police operations. This transparency includes providing our community with the best information regarding police actions. This report goes far beyond just listing out basic numbers; it contains important context surrounding raw numbers, like identifying the differences between discretionary and non-discretionary arrest data and the circumstances around when force was used.

The City of Maplewood has a Multi-Cultural Advisory Committee (MAC), which comprises community members who review activity, advise on a wide variety of topics, and collaborate with the police department to better the agency. The MAC had significant input on what would be studied as part of the 2020 report. Lastly, the City of Maplewood publishes the Maplewood Police Department Policy Manual on the Police Department's website for anyone to review along with the department's annually reviewed strategic goals.

The information contained in this report serves to fulfill recommendation number two in the department's policy manual prologue that states in part:

Ranking police department leadership, specifically the Chief of Police, has the duty to ensure that: Officers are responsible for being aware of implicit racial bias and its impact on their perceptions and actions and are expected to undertake their best efforts to mitigate the impact of implicit bias on their work.⁸

This report is also to ensure the Maplewood Police Department is compliant with policy 401.2 that states:

The Maplewood Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural, or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, and without discrimination toward an individual or group.⁹

This information is being compiled as an ongoing initiative to continually meet the 21st Century Policing principles identified in 2015 by President Obama's Task Force. The Task Force identified six pillars of policing: Building Trust and Legitimacy, Policy and Oversight, Technology and Social Media, Community Policing and Crime Reduction, Training and Education, and Officer Wellness and Safety¹⁰. This report also serves as part of the department's internal accountability to ensure our agency meets our community's high standards.

Disclaimer

Although all information provided in this report was accurate at the time of gathering, statuses of offenders, suspects, and arrestees change as cases are charged by both the City Attorney's Office and the County Attorney's Office. Many cases can take months or more to reach a charging decision. As such, the numbers will vary some moving forward.

The identified areas for enforcement actions are based on several data collection sources, including in-house records and computer-aided dispatch information. It is important to understand that this report's information is more inclusive and may differ from the information provided under mandatory reporting laws to state or federal agencies. The information analyzed in this report may differ from previous reports as crime trends, department priorities, and available information change over time.

⁸ Maplewood Police Department Manual, Prologue

⁹ Maplewood Police Department Manual, Policy 401.2

¹⁰ 21st Century Policing Final Report Retrieved January 1, 2020, from https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/taskforce_finalreport.pdf

Mental Health:

As society and law enforcement further understand the significance of mental health on the community, the police department tracks what cases were primarily caused by mental health issues/problems. This tracking serves multiple purposes; first, it allows the agency to further understand the extent of mental illness present in the community. Second, it will enable the Mental Health Outreach Team to identify people in the community in need of assistance. Lastly, the continuation of tracking and case management will inform the community and the agency better in subsequent years.

The Mental Health Outreach Team (MHOT) is a public safety initiative partnering community paramedics with law enforcement officers. The team members work together to assist those struggling with mental illness who do not have the support or services needed to be a productive member of the community. This combination of public safety professionals is a unique program not found elsewhere. The overriding focus of the team is to prevent mental health-related tragedies.

In 2020, the Maplewood Police Department responded to 7,345 9-1-1 calls with a total of 33,917 incidents. Of those, 422 were for persons in crisis and 51 calls for suicides in progress.

Throughout 2020 officers also tracked the incidents that were caused primarily by mental health. As an example, if officers were initially called to a disorderly person causing a disturbance and it turned out to be a person in crisis, the case is now also classified as a mental health-related call. In 2020 Maplewood Officers handled 720 calls where law enforcement's primary cause was caused by mental illness. Mental health was the primary cause of 9.8% of all 9-1-1 calls officers responded to.

The Maplewood Police Department continues to educate officers and give them skills to de-escalate tense and often hostile situations involving mental illness. At the end of 2020, approximately 90% of sworn officers were certified in Crisis Intervention Training (CIT), and the remaining officers are scheduled to attend throughout 2021. CIT training is a department and community priority that is included in the department's strategic plan. The Maplewood Police Department also provides all officers with de-escalation training annually and has officers participate in structured scenario-based training. This dedication to serving the entire community ensures the Maplewood Police Department upholds the community's high standards.

Through the mental health outreach team and Mayor Abrams' hard work, a partnership has formed between Ramsey County Social Services and the City of Maplewood. This partnership will have a full-time licensed social worker embedded with Maplewood Public Safety. The social worker will be available for co-responding to crisis incidents and working with the mental health outreach team for case management. This partnership is an essential step for providing high-quality service to all members of our community.

Use of Force

The Maplewood Police Department is dedicated to providing the highest level of service to the community and being transparent in all aspects of enforcement activity, including the use of force. The City of Maplewood has invested significant resources into training officers on the proper ways to use force and avoid using unnecessary force. Advanced training, strict policies, proper supervision, and complete transparency have resulted in low instances of force being used. Use of force is covered throughout the department's policy manual. However, the majority of it is in policy 300. The complete policy manual can be accessed on the department's home page.

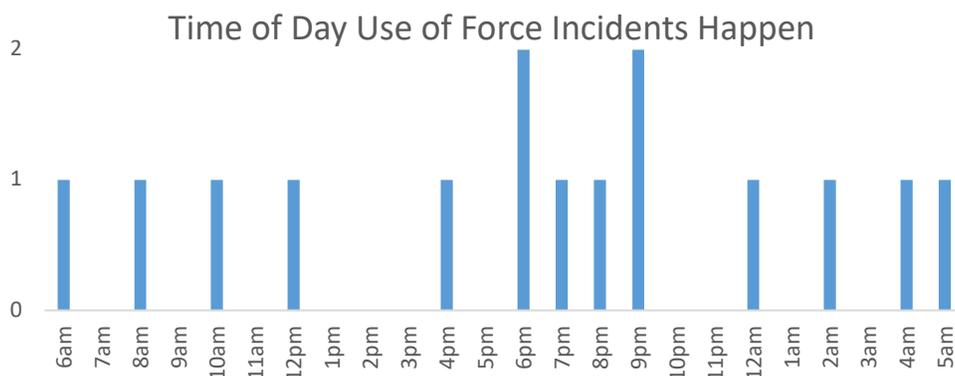
The use of force by law enforcement officers becomes necessary and is permitted under specific circumstances, such as in self-defense or the defense of another. There is no single, universally agreed-upon definition of the use of force. The International Association of Chiefs of Police has described the use of force as the "amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject."¹¹

In 2020 the Maplewood police department handled 33,917 incidents. Through those incidents, 1,013 people were arrested. In 2020 officers used force a total of 15 times. Maplewood Police Department used force on 0.0004% of the total incidents in 2020. This staggering low number is contributed to the officers' professionalism, high standards of training, and a commitment to the community served.

Force was used on males 12 times and on females 3 times. The average age for males who had force used against them was 33-years-old, and the average age for females was 24-years-old. This was the same average age from the year prior.¹²

The majority of the time force is used, it is used on subjects who are not residents of the City of Maplewood. In ten of the fifteen incidents, the subjects were non-residents. These ten subjects resided in Saint Paul, Minneapolis, Brooklyn Park, White Bear Lake, Chicago, and other locations. Of the five subjects who were residents of Maplewood, one lived in a group home.

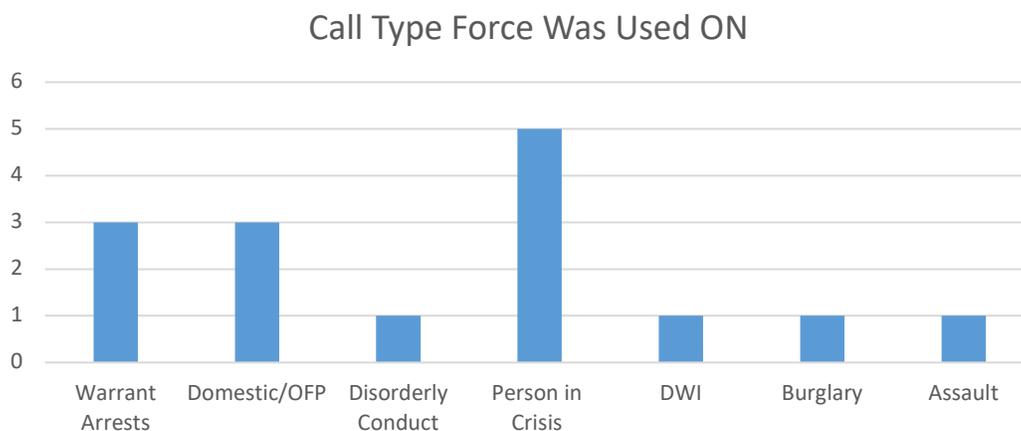
Overall the time of the incidents when force was used was spread throughout the day and different shifts. Below is a chart of the time of day the incidents occurred.



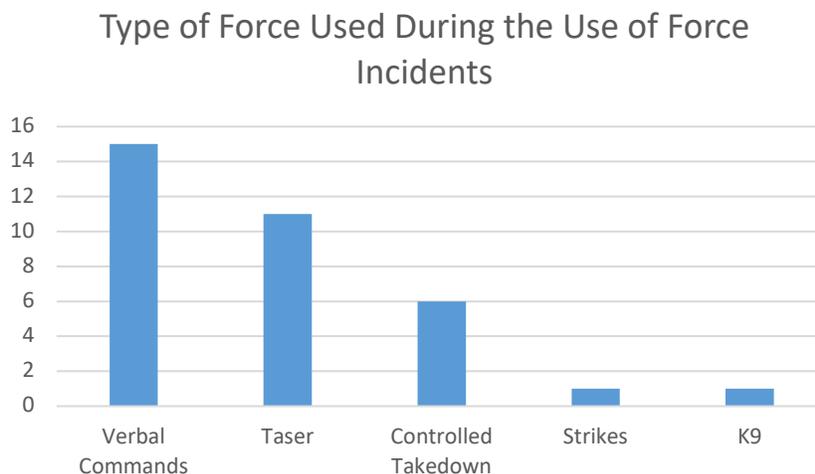
¹¹ Overview of Police Use of Force. (2019, May 21). Retrieved January 1, 2020, from <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/overview-police-use-force>.

¹² Maplewood Police Department Community Information Report 2019

Officers had to use force on different types of calls, ranging from suicides in progress to domestics. The chart below is related to the types of calls officers use force on.



Maplewood police officers have a broad spectrum of less than lethal force options available, including; chemical irritants, taser, extended range impact munitions, impact devices, police K9, in addition to being skilled in physical subject control. The subject control techniques include verbal commands, escort holds, pain compliance (pressure points), controlled takedowns, and strikes. Below is a detailed list of each technique that was used during 2020 encounters. It is important to remember more than one technique may be used on a single incident.



In 2020 Maplewood police officers did not use or attempt to use lethal force. Of the 15 incidents where force was used, officers were dispatched to 14 of them. The other incident was officer-initiated contacts during civil unrest in which the offender was blocking traffic on a major road. The offender had been ordered to leave multiple times but insisted on having a physical altercation with officers.

Use of Force Incidents

To better understand the incidents when force was used, the department has provided a brief overview of each incident. Each overview is a synopsis of the circumstances where force was used. The department does retain evidence, body-worn camera recordings, and reports for all incidents where force was used.

Juvenile

- Force was used on one juvenile during 2020. During a period of civil unrest, the incident occurred when a group broke into a pharmacy around 1 am. Officers arrived and reported hearing gunfire at the location. A 6'1" male emerged from the building carrying a backpack and wearing a hoodie. The suspect ignored lawful commands given by an officer no more than 20 feet away and ran. A K9 was deployed and assisted in the apprehension. The suspect ended up being 16-years-old and had superficial scrapes to his arm. As the use of force on juveniles is rare, a more detailed understanding of the situation has been provided.

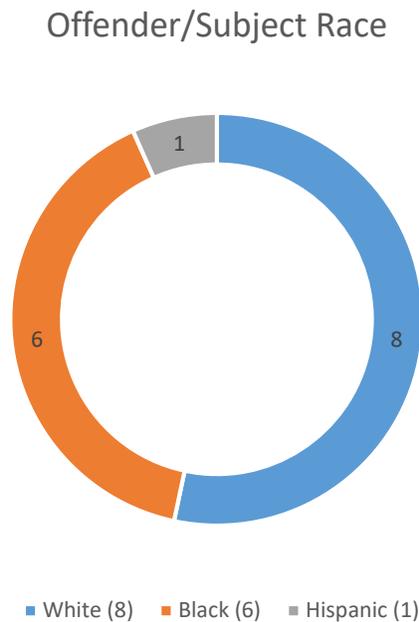
Adult

- A 29-year-old female shoplifter with felony warrants resisted officers and was put on the ground for handcuffing. The female ended up with a small rug burn on her chin.
- A 23-year-old female with a felony warrant fought when officers attempted to arrest her. A taser and takedown were used to get her into custody.
- A 29-year-old male who had committed a domestic assault fled and resisted officers. Officers used a taser to affect the arrest.
- A 22-year-old female was naked in the street. When officers attempted to talk to her, the suspect attacked a female officer. The officer used two strikes to control the suspect.
- An intoxicated 31-year-old male was being disorderly and harassing people at a strip mall. The male was advised to leave but went to another business and continued the behavior. When officers advised he was under arrest, the male chose to fight with officers. Officers used a taser and takedown to gain custody of the suspect.
- A 32-year-old male was violating an order for protection. The male was in a vehicle with the victim and refused to exit the vehicle or obey commands. A taser was used to apprehend the suspect.
- A 21-year-old male attempted to commit suicide via the police. The male came at officers with a knife, and the officers used a taser to stop him.
- A 34-year-old male who was blocking traffic had been ordered to leave multiple times but insisted on having a physical altercation with officers. The suspect struck an officer and attempted to flee the scene. A taser was used to take the male into custody.
- A 32-year-old male on a mental health hold escaped while being transported between hospitals. Officer spent two hours de-escalating the situation that eventually ended after the party was detained with a taser.
- A 36-year-old male got into a physical altercation with a female at a treatment facility. The facility placed the male on a medical hold. The suspect resisted officers when they attempted to detain him, and a taser was used.

- A 53-year-old male was violating an order for protection and suicidal. When officers attempted to arrest him, the suspect did not comply and screamed at officers to shoot him. A taser was used to arrest the suspect.
- A 42-year-old male with felony warrants and a stolen vehicle resisted officers when they attempted to arrest him. A taser was used to arrest the suspect.
- A 30-year-old male who was involved in a drunk driving crash fled from and resisted officers. A taser was used to arrest the suspect.
- A 36-year-old male high on PCP attacked and choked a female officer after officers responded to multiple calls of a fight and disturbance. A taser was used to arrest the suspect and stop the assault on an officer.

Use of Force by Race

To ensure transparency and policing equitably, the race and gender of each incident where force is used are tracked. Below is a breakdown by race of who force was used on.



Use of Force Related Injuries

Injuries as a result of the use of force were low for both the subjects and officers. Of the 15 incidents, subjects had no injuries in 10 incidents and minor injuries (cut, scrape, abrasion) five times. None of the incidents resulted in significant injuries or loss of life for either the subject or officer. Officers sustained no injuries in nine of the incidents and had minor injuries resulting from six of the encounters.

Mental Illness and Impairment

When force was used, subjects were suspected of or known to be using alcohol or drugs in seven incidents. Mental illness or a person experiencing a crisis was present in eight of the incidents. Remember, it is possible to have more than one condition going on at a time. Many suffering from mental illness or who are emotionally disturbed self-medicate with drugs or alcohol¹³.

Use of Force Summary

Overall the Maplewood Police Department uses force very infrequently relative to the level of incidents responded to, the number of enforcement actions taken, and the number of people in crisis officers come into contact with. Currently, there is no national reporting mechanism or mandate for agencies to report non-lethal force, making comparing our trends to others not possible.

In each use of force incident, supervisors are called to the scene and investigate. After the initial supervisor investigation, each incident goes through a comprehensive review process from the use of force coordinator (a subject matter expert), the patrol command staff, and the chief of police. Each step is analyzed regarding the totality of the circumstances and all known information, including the review of body-worn camera footage. These facts are then reviewed for compliance with statutes governing force and the more restrictive department policy.

Internal Investigations

Overview

Personnel complaints are outlined in policy 1003 of the Maplewood Police Department Policy Manual. The policy manual is updated based upon need. Needs may include but are not limited to changing best practices, changing laws, case law changes, or after incorporating changes recommended by department experts, community members, or elected officials. The policies on the website reflect only the current policies. All policy changes are tracked and archived by the department.

The Maplewood Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the department and its members. Personnel complaints include any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy or federal, state, or local law, policy, or rule. Personnel complaints may be generated internally or by the public.

Inquiries about conduct or performance that, if true, would not violate department policy or federal, state, or local law, policy, or rule may be handled informally by a supervisor and are not considered a personnel complaint. Such inquiries generally include clarification regarding policy, procedure, or the response to a specific incident by the department.

While investigating allegations of police misconduct, the Maplewood Police Department's goal is to obtain all available information to establish the facts. After all available information is gathered, it is forwarded to the command staff with recommendations. Command staff then reviews and adds their recommendation(s) or requests additional information. After the command staff is certain all facts are gathered, the case is forwarded to the Chief of Police for the final disposition.

¹³ Staff, (2020, January 2). Are You Self-Medicating & Masking Symptoms of Mental Illness? Retrieved January 22, 2020, from <https://americanaddictioncenters.org/adult-addiction-treatment-programs/self-medicating>

In 2020 the Maplewood Police investigated six cases of police misconduct involving nine officers and one in-custody death. Four of the six misconduct cases were initiated by members of the community, and the department initiated two misconduct cases. The in-custody death was investigated by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and the Ramsey County Attorney's Office for transparency and to prevent a conflict of interest.

Anytime there is a critical incident or a conflict of interest, the Maplewood Police Department has an independent agency perform the investigation. The City of Maplewood also provides independent investigations for other agencies upon request and with the approval of the Chief of Police. Below you find a brief description of each investigation performed that involved Maplewood officers and the outcomes.

Case One:

An officer was alleged to have acted in an unprofessional and hostile manner while conducting a traffic stop. The body-worn camera clearly showed the allegations did not occur. No action was taken against the complainant or officer.

Case Two:

An officer was alleged to have conducted an illegal traffic stop and to have engaged in unprofessional behavior. The body-worn camera showed the traffic stop to be legal and justified and showed the interaction to be professional. No action was taken against the complainant or officer.

Case Three:

A party complained their vehicle was towed from a labeled no parking zone and fire lane. The investigation determined the tow was permitted under Minnesota State Statute. No action was taken against the complainant or officer.

Case Four:

A person made a formal complaint alleging two officers violated department policy and a state statute related to criminal damage to property. A detailed investigation, including the review of body-worn camera reviews (which captured the entire incident), indicated the alleged violations did not occur. No action was taken against the officers.

Case Five:

The police department initiated an investigation into three officers involved in a vehicle pursuit. The tactics used in the incident resulted in damage to department property. No injuries were incurred by members of the public, suspects, or officers. All three employees were disciplined.

Case Six:

The police department initiated an investigation into an officer-involved vehicle crash. The officer responded to a call for service with lights and siren activated when they entered an intersection and caused a crash. The officer was disciplined.

In-Custody Death

In 2020 the Maplewood Police Department had one in-custody death. The incident occurred in the early morning hours of June 5th, 2020, when Maplewood Police Officers stopped a 53-year-old white male suspected of theft. The suspect was cooperative and detained without incident. During the course of the investigation, the suspect's condition began to deteriorate. Officers requested EMS and provided care to the suspect. Once in the back of the ambulance, the suspect went into cardiac arrest and later died at St. John's Hospital.

The incident was thoroughly investigated by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and the Ramsey County Attorney's Office. An autopsy was completed by Assistant Ramsey County Medical Examiner Dr. Michael McGee. Dr. McGee determined the cause of death was methamphetamine toxicity and accidental in nature.

During the investigative stop, the Maplewood Police Department did not use force or have any abnormal interaction with the suspect. The entire incident was captured on multiple body-worn cameras.

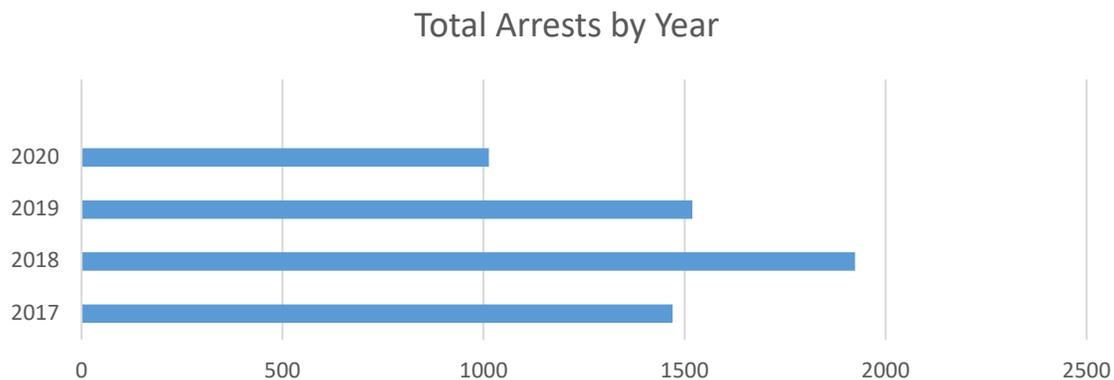
Internal Investigations Summary

As shown above, the Maplewood Police Department takes all complaints seriously, whether generated by the public served or by the department, to ensure accountability. This open and transparent reporting of internal investigation information is designed to keep our community members informed on the professionalism of the agency and the City as a whole.

Arrests

Overall in 2020, the Maplewood police department arrested 1,013 people. These arrests are broken down into two separate categories; Summoned/Cited and On-view arrest/taken into custody. Summoned/cited means the suspect was issued a citation for the offense and will need to appear in court later. Taken into custody/on-view arrests means the suspect was normally booked into jail or the juvenile detention center. The number of summoned/cited suspects was 460, and the number taken into custody was 553.

2020 saw an overall reduction in the number of arrests by 33% from 2019; however, it is essential to note the Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center placed strict requirements on whom they would accept. These requirements led to many suspects being charged out of custody. Also, proactive enforcement units and traffic initiatives were paused during the pandemic to ensure proper patrol staffing and community and employee health. Below is a chart of the number of people arrested for the past four years.

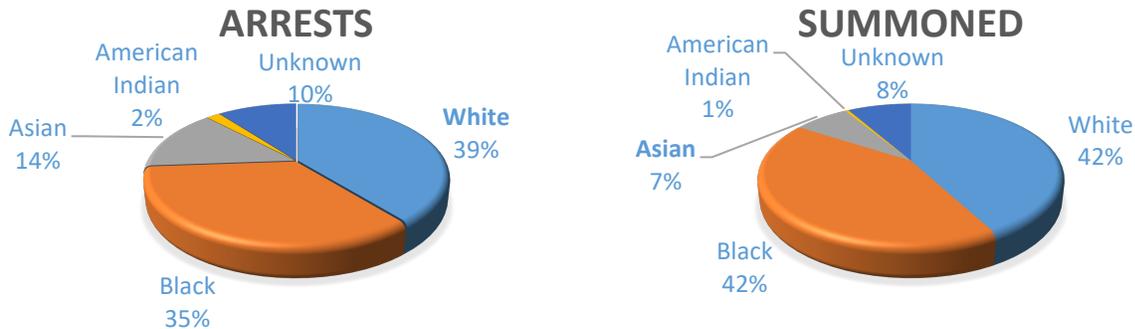


The majority of arrestees continue not to reside in the City of Maplewood. 65 of the 90 juveniles arrested are known to live outside the city, and five did not have permanent addresses or were unknown. The trend continues for adults; 658 of the 903 adults arrested lived outside the city or have unknown addresses. Out of the 553 custodial arrests, 70% did not live in the city.

Below is an overall representation of arrests related to race and the type of arrest that was made. Overall, Whites and Blacks had the most action taken against them. When including all types of arrests (both custodial and summoned), Whites were arrested 409 times, and Blacks were arrested 383 times. Together they represent 78% of arrests in the City of Maplewood.

Arrest Type	Race	Total
Arrest	American Indian or Alaska Native	10
	Asian	79
	Black or African American	195
	Unknown	49
	White	220
Arrest Total		553
Summoned	American Indian or Alaska Native	2
	Asian	32

	Black or African American	188
	Unknown	49
	White	189
Summoned/Total		460
Grand Total		1013



As you can see, the above chart does not show Hispanic ethnicity. In the Maplewood Police Department’s internal records system, Hispanic or Latino is not identified as a race but rather as an ethnicity. This is done to have a more inclusive process that allows for a more accurate categorization of people who have contact with law enforcement. Below is a chart specifically identifying those with Hispanic/Latino heritage who were the subject of police enforcement activity.

Arrest Type	Ethnicity	Total
On-View Arrest	Hispanic or Latino	37
	Not Hispanic or Latino	380
	Unknown	136
On-View Arrest Total		553
Summoned/Cited	Hispanic or Latino	29
	Not Hispanic or Latino	321
	Unknown	110
Summoned/Cited Total		460
Grand Total		1013

Throughout the report and data, ethnicity is not broken down into specific races. Of the 1,013 arrests represented by the report, 66 people were classified or identified as Hispanic or Latino. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity is present in 6.5% of department enforcement actions overall.

Discretionary versus Non-discretionary

The City of Maplewood has chosen to break down the enforcement activity of the overall arrests. This includes all misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, and felony arrests.

The traffic offenses not included in arrest (booking) data are; misdemeanor insurance violations, careless driving, federal commercial vehicle rules violations, no driver’s license in possession, crosswalk violation, reckless driving, display as valid any canceled/revoked/suspended or expired driver’s license, expired registration, failure to change the address on driver’s license, driving without valid license

endorsement, handicapped parking zone violation, instruction permit violation, limited driver's license violation, littering, loud exhaust, noise nuisances, parking on an unimproved area, passing a parked emergency vehicle, improper passing, speed, duty to drive with due care, stop light and stop sign, failure to drive in a single lane, lights to be displayed, unreasonable acceleration, unsafe equipment, use of headphones while driving, seat belt and passenger/child restraint violations, inattentive driving, equipment violations, window tint, crossing the centerline, and all other offenses related parking and moving violations. All of these traffic-related offenses will be included in traffic stop data.

A police supervisor then reviewed the arrests to determine what was categorized as discretionary and non-discretionary enforcement activity. As a whole, if officers were called to a crime where a victim wanted to pursue charges, there was a policy or statutorily required action, or court order or warrant, it was considered non-discretionary. If the action was officer-initiated and did not meet the above-noted requirements, it was generally determined to be a discretionary enforcement action.

Below is a general outline of what was included in each category:

Non-discretionary:

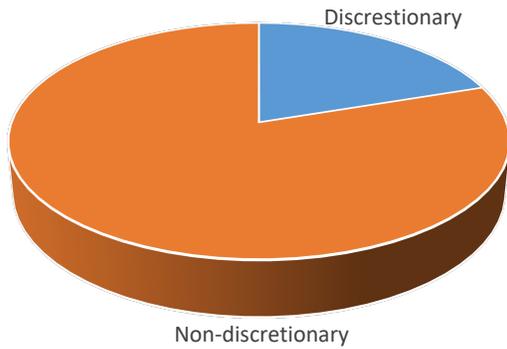
- Hit and run crash enforcement
- DWI arrest – secondary to a crash or a suspicious incident report (not including traffic complaints)
- Assaults
- Domestic violence
- Interfering with an emergency call
- Terroristic Threats
- Order for protection violations
- Driving after cancellation-inimical to public safety – secondary to a crash
- Criminal vehicular operation
- Burglary
- Trespassing – initiated by a complainant
- Malicious punishment of a child
- Criminal damage to property
- Criminal sexual conduct
- Disorderly conduct – initiated by a complainant
- Fraud/Forgery/Counterfeit bills
- Harassment/Stalking
- Predatory offender violations
- Crimes on school grounds where the school is requesting enforcement action
- Auto theft
- Weapon offenses
- Warrant arrest
- Robbery
- Shootings/Discharge of a firearm
- Theft/Shoplifting
- Tampering with a motor vehicle – initiated by a complainant
- Assisting other agencies with apprehending a party wanted by them

Discretionary:

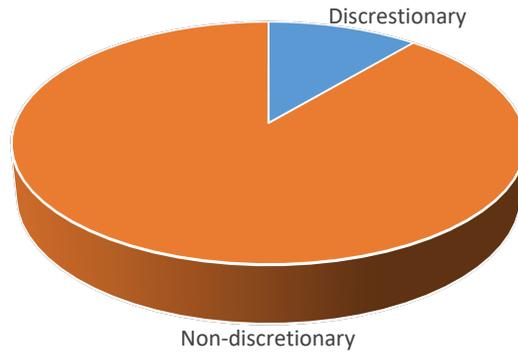
- Falsely reporting a crime
- Obstruction of justice
- Code violations
- Narcotics – including drug offenses
- Disorderly conduct – officer initiated
- Possession of burglary tools
- Sale of tobacco and alcohol to underage persons
- Tampering with a motor vehicle
- DWI, traffic
- Driving after cancellation-inimical to public safety – officer initiated
- All officer initiated traffic and code violations
- Disorderly conduct – officer initiated
- Trespassing – officer initiated

The total number of custodial arrests was 553. Of that, only 102 were discretionary, meaning that 81.6% of the custodial arrests were non-discretionary. When analyzing only juveniles, the percentages were even more skewed. Almost 87.5% of all juvenile arrests were non-discretionary.

Overall Arrests



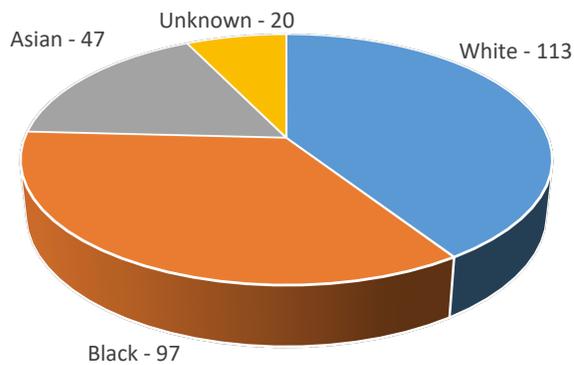
Juvenile Arrests



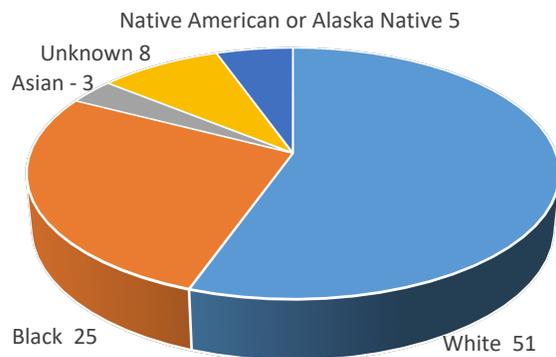
Non-discretionary Adult Arrest

Males represented the majority of adult non-discretionary arrests, with 279 of the 371. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of non-discretionary arrest.

Male Non-discretionary Arrests

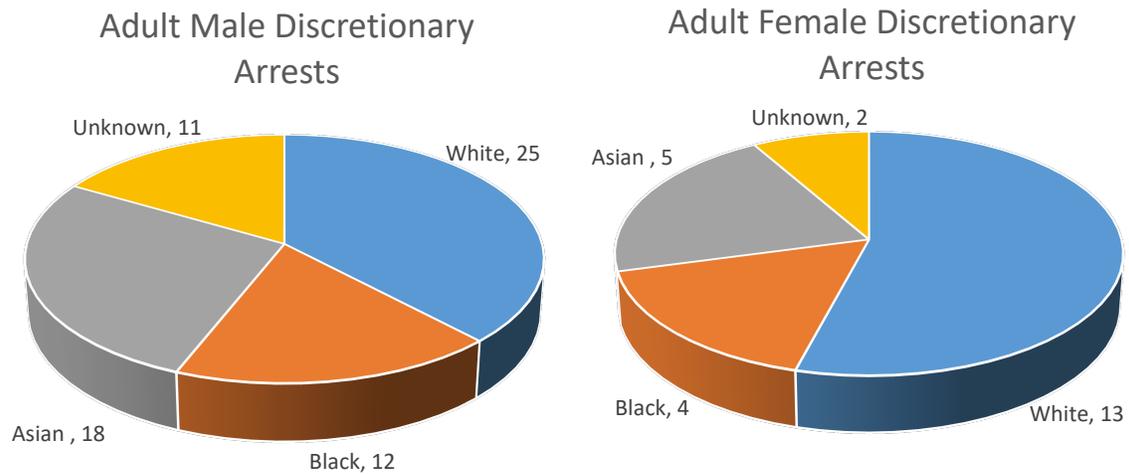


Female Non-discretionary Arrests



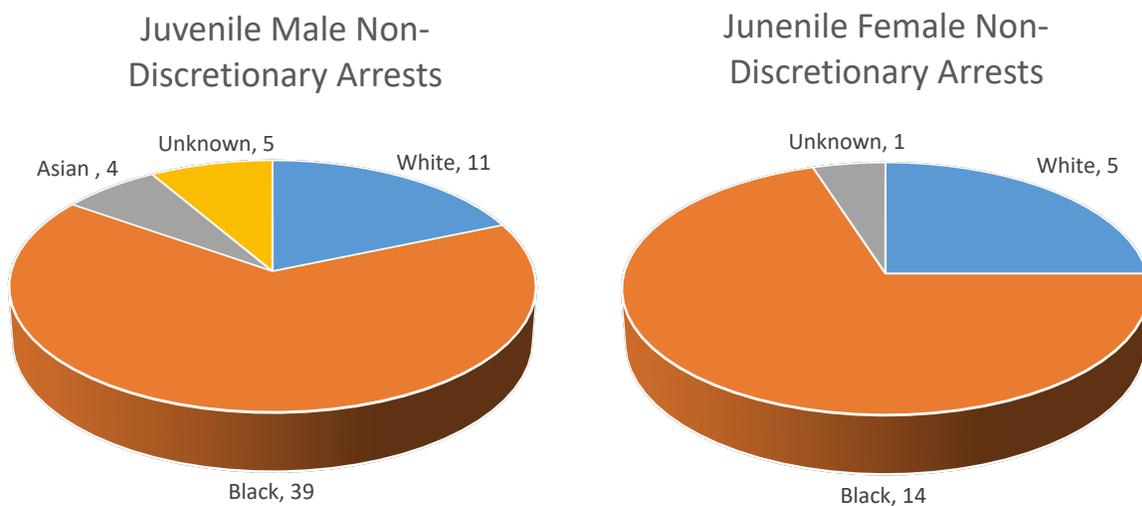
Discretionary Adult Arrest

Males also represented the majority of adult discretionary arrests, with 69 of the 102. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of discretionary arrest.



Juvenile Arrest

Juvenile non-discretionary arrests represent the vast majority of all juvenile arrests at almost 87.5% (80 of the 90 total). Like adults, juvenile arrests consist of more males than females. Juvenile males accounted for 62 of the 90 total juvenile arrests.



Because the discretionary juvenile arrests represent such a small size (10), it is not large enough to draw any patterns. Discretionary juvenile females consisted of two Asian females, three black females, one unknown female, and one white female. Discretionary juvenile males consisted of one Black male, one unknown male, and one white male.

Arrest Summary

Although most people arrested do not reside in Maplewood, we see proportional enforcement rates in most cases. The lone outlier is non-discretionary juvenile arrests. Most of the non-discretionary stem from school-related arrests and theft/shoplifting.

Traffic Stops

Traffic enforcement is a significant community safety concern. The Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety reported statewide in 2019, 364 people were killed on Minnesota roadways in 80,636 traffic crashes. The estimated cost of traffic crashes to Minnesotans was \$1,872,177,000¹⁴. The City of Maplewood is not immune to these tragedies and experienced both motorist and pedestrian deaths in 2020.

In 2020 Maplewood Police responded to 854 crashes; of that, 105 were crashes with injuries. Four crashes were fatal, with three being pedestrians. All three of the fatal pedestrian crashes happened in the evening after dark. All three occurred between 8:25 pm and 10:15 pm. All the fatal pedestrian crashes happened on major roadways (Beam Ave, Century Ave, Lakewood Dr). Official numbers for 2020 will not be available until mid-2021; however, preliminary numbers from the Officer of Traffic Safety have crash-related fatalities at 395 statewide. Meaning 9.2% more Minnesotans were killed in crashes in 2020 compared to 2019.

As with most cities, the City of Maplewood has vehicles used as a part of many crimes. The City of Maplewood has one of the highest auto theft rates in the metro area, which increased by 40% in 2020. The Maplewood Police Department has received a grant from the State of Minnesota Commerce Department funding an auto theft detective (the Maplewood Police Department does not use automated license plate readers as part of our traffic enforcement activity).

In 2020, officers continued the practice of logging specific traffic stop data in the computer-aided dispatch (CAD) program. This type of recording is not obtained on other types of citizen contacts. The information gathered by each officer on each stop is; the perceived sex (male or female) of the driver contacted, the perceived race of the driver, the primary reason for the stop, if the driver was searched, if the vehicle was searched, and how they cleared the call. Unlike the City of Maplewood records, the CAD information lists Hispanic/Latino as a separate race, not an ethnicity. For the race, officers can choose from White, Black, Latino, Asian, Native American, or other.

Officers are instructed to record the first reason they observed for the stop. Many times officers have multiple reasons to conduct a traffic stop. For example, if an officer sees a vehicle speeding, with illegal window tint, runs the plate, and finds the registered owner has a warrant, the officer has three articulable reasons to conduct a lawful stop but has to select moving violation for the reason. This is

¹⁴ Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety – Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts 2019

important as many of the first observations are for a moving violation or an equipment violation. Yet, additional reasons for the stop are the true reason for the stop to occur, like the example above.

Below are the identified criteria for each stop reason:

Moving Violation

A violation committed by a driver/passenger while a vehicle is on the road.

- Speeding, swerving over the line, signaling turns, blocking traffic
- Littering, disobeying traffic signs or signals, incomplete stop, loud music

Vehicle Violation

Equipment affixed to vehicles or equipment is not operable.

- Registration issues to include expired tabs, revoked plates, no license plates, no temporary plate documentation
- Broken or burned out lights, no license plate light, cracked windshield, illegal lights on the vehicle
- Loud muffler
- Obstructed view

Investigative Stop

Officer articulates reasonable suspicion for conducting a traffic stop

- A vehicle or a person has been identified or is wanted for a crime
- Alerts on the person or vehicle issued by an agency or court, attempt to locate
- Vehicles or persons matching the description of suspect vehicles or persons
- Suspicious vehicle
- The vehicle stopped for reasonable suspicion of a crime

9-1-1 Call / Citizen Reported

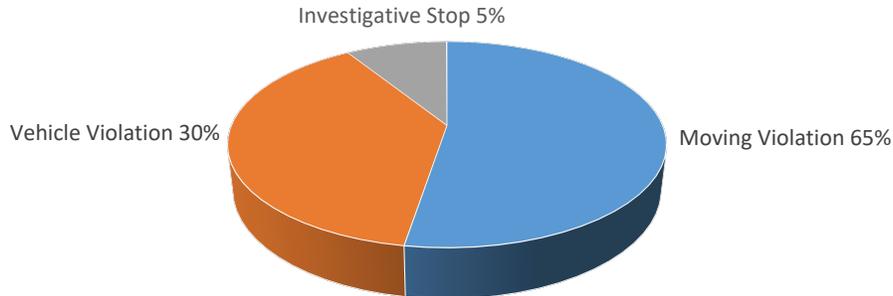
Citizen complaints or calls for service

- Citizen complaints
- 9-1-1 caller calling on a reckless driver in the area

Clearing codes after conducting a traffic stop are; citation issued, issued a warning, report, and advised. Issued warning and advised have been placed together for this analysis as they are regularly used interchangeably by officers on the street.

In 2020, the Maplewood Police Department conducted 2,059 traffic stops. This is a 48% decrease in traffic stops made from 2019 when officers stopped 3,995 vehicles. Other traffic stops, secondary to calls, may not appear in this data and would be reflected in the arrested data.

REASONS FOR STOPS



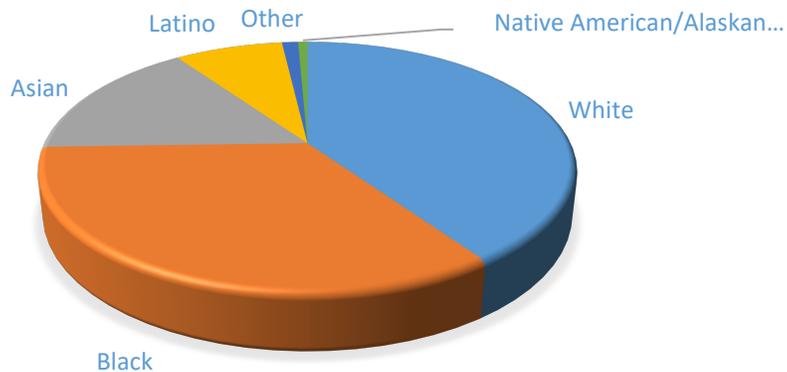
Traffic Stops by Gender

A total of 1,232 males were stopped, and 827 females were stopped. Meaning men were stopped at a significantly higher rate overall, representing 67% of the stops. Men were stopped for moving violations 655 times compared to women who were stopped 428 times. Men were stopped for vehicle violations 460 times compared to women who were stopped 332 times. Men were stopped for investigations 116 times compared to women who were stopped 67 times.

Traffic Stops by Race

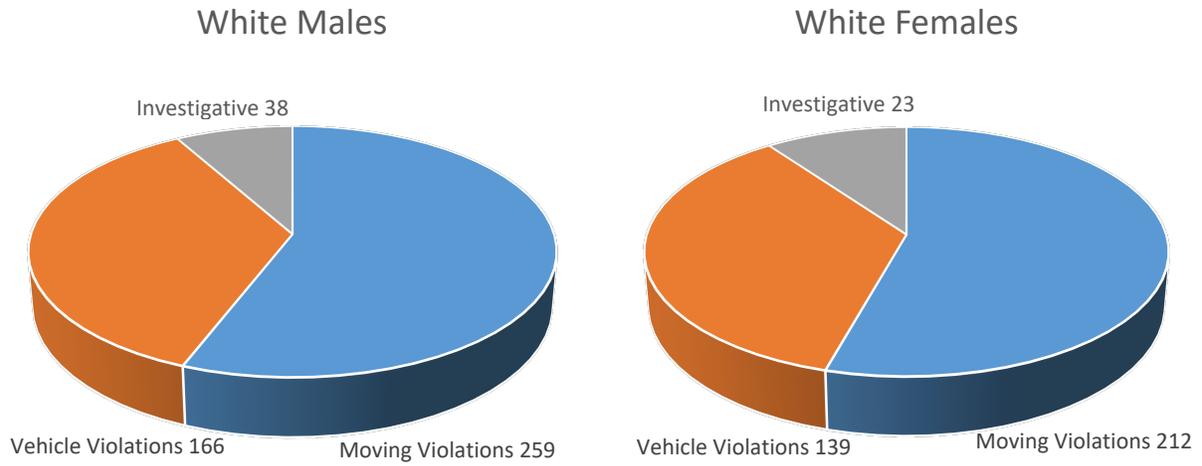
Whites represented the highest number of stops at 837, Blacks were second with 700 stops, Asians were the third most stopped accounting for 323, Latinos were stopped 161 times, others were stopped 24 times, and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives were stopped 14 times.

STOPS BY RACE

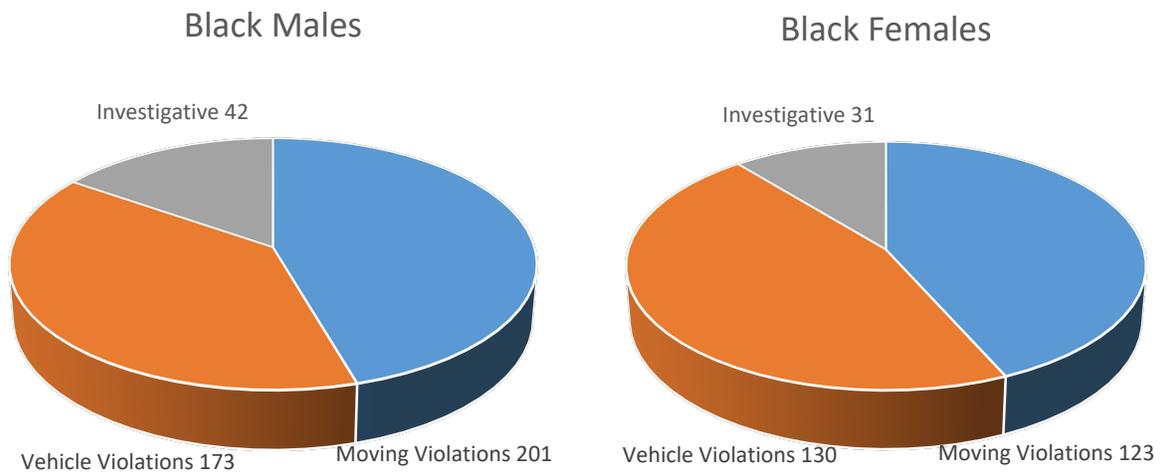


Race and Gender and Reason for Stop

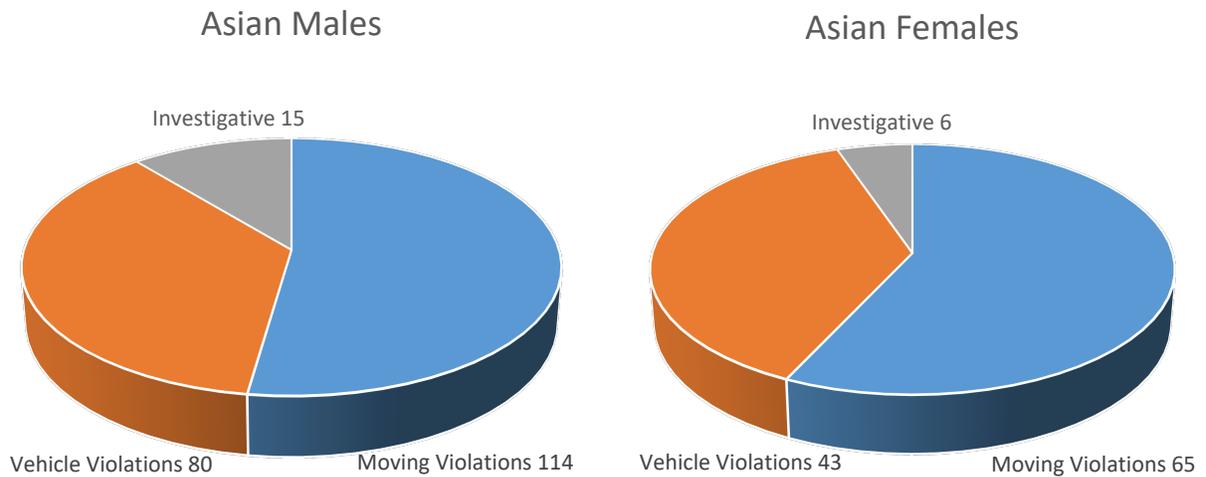
Whites were stopped 837 times by Maplewood officers in 2020. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 463 White males were stopped, and 374 White females were stopped.



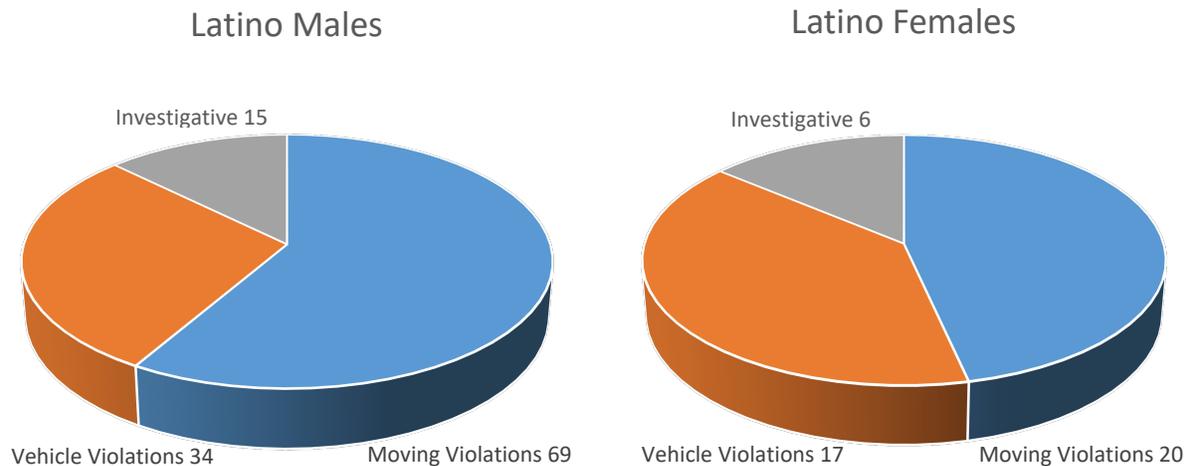
Blacks were stopped 700 times by Maplewood officers in 2020. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 416 Black males were stopped, and 284 Black females were stopped.



Asians were stopped 323 times by Maplewood officers in 2020. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall 209 Asian males were stopped, and 114 Asian females were stopped.



Latinos were stopped 161 times by Maplewood officers in 2020. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 118 Latino males were stopped, and 43 Latino females were stopped.



When looking at others and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives, the sample size is too small to draw any real conclusions. As seen from the nine charts above, regardless of race or gender, officers stop people based on actions statistically similar irrespective of whom they are stopping.

Conclusion

An overview of the information provided shows clear information. The vast majority of arrests made by officers are non-discretionary in nature. Non-discretionary arrests accounted for 81.6% of adult arrests and 87.5% of juvenile arrests. Additionally, as most of those arrested do not reside in the City of Maplewood, it would be inappropriate to use the population's demographics for comparison.

In this year's report, a clear and transparent assessment of internal investigations has been provided. This has been provided to ensure trust and legitimacy with the community.

We continue to see when officers have discretion, their adult arrest trends tend to mirror the populations more closely they are encountering versus a more disproportional trend associated with a non-discretionary arrest.

Lastly, data shows that officers stop people for the same reasons regardless of race when looking at traffic stops.

If you have any additional questions regarding the information in this report, please contact the Maplewood Police Department through our social media sites or website. Everyone at the Maplewood Police Department hopes this information gives you a better understanding of what officers are encountering and the actions your officers are taking.